

turing. Murray makes clear in the Foreword that this is not a history of the Church, nor a "scholarly monograph"; nor will he be "objective," or "scientific." Rather it is an "exploratory study for the general reader, for students, and even for people teaching Mexican history or general church history" (pp. 9-10). Murray intended, then, to write a book of interpretive essays, not narrative history. Yet it is something of both. The essays reflect a partisan view which characterized conservative Catholic thinking during the long struggle against the liberals and the twentieth-century Revolutionaries. And despite the author's disclaimer, much of the book is a narration of the history of the Mexican Church.

The book fails, in the last analysis, because the essays are not completely convincing, and because the description of past events is colored by his religious viewpoint. Nonetheless, the student of Mexican history can find here much material for further study that would be unattainable elsewhere. It is the author's hope that the reading of his book "will serve as a stimulus" and will lead to a "general history of the Church in this area of the world which is so badly needed by us all" (p. 10).

R. E. Q.

*Versión francesa de México. Informes diplomáticos, 1864-1867.* Vol. IV. Edited and translated by LILIA DÍAZ. México, 1967. El Colegio de México. Index. Pp. xxiv, 568. Paper.

With a nice but unobtrusive sense of historical aptness the Colegio de México has celebrated the melancholy centenary of Maximilian's execution by completing its series of French diplomatic dispatches on the Intervention and the Empire. Like its predecessors, this volume is ably translated and edited. A list of the dispatches giving writer, date, and a brief statement of contents would have been useful, especially since the index is limited to names.

Shortly after the beginning of this volume the Marquis de Montholon, who had served as principal French representative during the establishment of

the Empire, was transferred to the Washington legation. Most of the dispatches, therefore, were the work of Alphonse Dano, who took his place. Dano played a less influential role than his predecessor, but his detailed commentary on events will probably be just as useful to the historian. His final dispatch, written from New York, ends with words which ring like the Lamentations of Jeremiah through the writings of nearly all nineteenth-century visitors to Mexico: "Meanwhile, what will become of Mexico? . . . No one has any confidence in the duration of the present state of affairs; when Congress convenes, discussions, disorder, and disunion will begin again; . . . anarchy and confusion will be such that only North American intervention can remedy them" (p. 554).

D. M. P.

*Proceso de Fernando Maximiliano de Hapsburgo, Miguel Miramón y Tomás Mejía.* Prologue by JOSÉ FUENTES MARES. México, 1966. Editorial Jus. Pp. 271. \$20.00 (Mex.).

In the year following Maximilian's downfall and execution some of the principal documents occasioned by his trial were gathered together and published. In its series "México Heroico" Editorial Jus now reprints this collection. While not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings, it contains several of the principal speeches of prosecution and defense. No effort has apparently been made to edit the documents, except for the addition of a brief summary before each one for easy identification. In his prologue Fuentes Mares sets the legal background of the trial, denying that Maximilian's case was parallel to that of Jefferson Davis, who went free some years after Appomattox.

D. M. P.

*Nueva historiografía política del México moderno.* By DANIEL COSÍO VILLEGAS. México, 1965. Editorial del Colegio Nacional. Index. Pp. 176. Paper.

In 1949 Daniel Cosío Villegas pub-

lished an essay on the historiography of the *Porfiriato* which contained 256 listings. He expanded this in 1953 to a total of 858 books and articles. The flood of publication on Mexico's recent history led him to add to the bibliography, and this revision (which includes the Revolution) appeared in 1965. It has 1,276 items and at first glance would appear to be fairly comprehensive. A check of the alphabetical index, however, shows some curious omissions, particularly of books published in the United States. Always alert to the interests of the *HAHR* editors, I looked for Fletcher and Quirk in the index. The name of the associate editor was missing, and so was a reference to his *Rails, Mines, and Progress*. I was pleased to find my dissertation included, but wondered why the two books on the 1910s were left out. Alfred Tischen-dorf was cited for his *HAHR* article (1957), but not the subsequent book, *Great Britain and Mexico in the Era of Porfirio Díaz*. Similarly, there was an article by Robert E. Scott, but not the *Mexican Government in Transition*.

Other outstanding books which failed to make the list were E. David Cronon's *Josephus Daniels in Mexico*, Howard F. Cline's *Revolution to Evolution*, Ernest H. Gruening's *Mexico and Its Heritage*, John W. F. Dulles' *Yesterday in Mexico*, Frank Tannenbaum's *Mexico: The Struggle for Peace and Bread*, and Eyler Simpson's *The Ejido: Mexico's Way Out*. The only American writer who is well represented on the list is Stanley R. Ross, who worked with Cosío Villegas at the Colegio de México. On the other hand, the Mexican historiography was fairly complete. The only important writer I could not find was Pablo González Casanova.

These (and many other) omissions would seem to indicate that Mexican historians are less aware of American scholarship in their country than they should be. Or perhaps they consider it less significant than their own work. Cosío Villegas has provided an introductory essay, but the listings are made without critical comments.

R. E. Q.

*Is the Mexican Revolution Dead?* Edited and with an introduction by STANLEY R. ROSS. New York, 1966. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. ix, 255. Cloth. \$3.95. Paper. \$2.50.

This is another attractive volume in the series of Borzoi Books on Latin America, edited by Lewis Hanke. Like others in the series it is intended for classroom use in Latin American history courses. This particular volume lends itself well to the "problem approach," for the issue of the vitality of the Revolution is constantly kept alive, whatever the fate of the movement may be. Ross has included selections, pro and con, from such writers as Luis Cabrera, Howard F. Cline, Daniel Cosío Villegas, Jesús Silva Herzog, Leopoldo Zea, Moisés González Navarro, Pablo González Casanova, and Frank Brandenburg, and from Mexican politicians such as Adolfo López Mateos, Heriberto Jara, and Antonio Díaz Soto y Gama. The reading of these selections can lead to an animated classroom discussion on the course of Mexico's recent history. Would I use it in my own courses? Yes. Is the Mexican Revolution dead? I am afraid Stanley Ross gives the secret away in the preface, where he joins the gloomy chorus intoning the *Dies Irae*. Perhaps the students should be advised to skip the introduction so they can make up their own minds. One editorial nit should be picked—Villegas is hyphenated before the two l's, not between them.

R. E. Q.

*Social Research and Rural Life in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean Region.* Edited by EGBERT DE VRIES and P. GONZÁLEZ CASANOVA. Paris, 1966. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Tables. Notes. Appendices. Pp. 256. \$5.00. (Distributed in the United States by the UNESCO Publications Center, New York.)

These fifteen papers comprise the report of a 1962 UNESCO seminar in Mexico conducted in cooperation with